



CDPAC/CSL CRIB Notes
General Background
December 2002



"California's Young Children: Demographic, Social and Economic Conditions." By Deborah Reed and Amanda Bailey, Public Policy Institute of California. (The Institute, San Francisco, California) IN: California Counts, vol. 4, no. 2 (November 2002) 16 p.

FULL TEXT: www.ppic.org/publications/CalCounts14/calcounts14.pdf

["The social and economic circumstances of California's young children are a matter of widespread policy concern. These circumstances vary substantially by race and ethnicity, nativity and immigrant generation, and region. This issue of California Counts describes that variation for several indicators of well-being including parental education and work, family income, and health insurance."]

[CDPAC 457]

Child Care Experiences of Former TANF Recipients. By Andrea Wilkins, National Conference of State Legislatures. Welfare Reform Series. (NCSL, Denver, Colorado) 2002. 10 p.

FULL TEXT: www.ncsl.org/statefed/welfare/ccbrief.pdf

["Legislators in some states have established financing mechanisms and incentives to expand child care services. The findings from the state tracking studies can provide insight about the continuing concerns of former recipients and help states develop appropriate policies to ensure that parents have the child care resources necessary if they are to find and retain employment. Policy options to better serve the child care needs are listed."]

[CDPAC 458]

Child Care: States Exercise Flexibility in Setting Reimbursement Rates and Providing Access for Low-Income Children. By the U.S. General Accounting Office. GAO-02-894. (The Office, Washington, DC) September 2002. 44 p.

FULL TEXT: <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d02894.pdf>

["This report responds to the request to: 1) describe how states set reimbursement rates and 2) calculate to what extent subsidies and co-payments allow families access to specific types of child care providers in selected communities."]

[CDPAC 459]

Children With Special Health Care Needs in Commercial Managed Care: Patterns of Use and Cost. Final Report. By Henry T. Ireys, Mathematica Policy Research, and others. Prepared for the Health Resources and Services Administration. (The Administration, Rockville, Maryland) September 27, 2002. 68 p.

FULL TEXT: www.mathematica-mpr.com/PDFs/childrenspecial.pdf

["Children with special health care needs who are enrolled in commercial, employer-based health insurance plans may be at high risk for inadequate access to needed health services. This report provides new and important information on patterns of service use and cost for 30,000 children with special health care needs enrolled in private managed care plans in 1999-2000."]

[CDPAC 460]

"Children's Readiness for School: Toward a Strategic Policy Framework." By Jane Knitzer, National Center for Children in Poverty. IN: News and Issues, vol. 12, no. 3 (Fall 2002) 12 p.

FULL TEXT: www.nccp.org/news/fall02/Fall02.pdf

["[This study states] that integral to ensuring that young children enter school ready to learn are family economic security, nurturing early relationships, child care subsidy policies, early mental health interventions, and meaningful indicators to track commitments to young children."]

[CDPAC 461]

Data Collection For Building Early Learning Systems: Using Data For Real World Decision-Making. By Yasmina Vinci and Michelle Galvan. (Nation's Network of Child Care Resource and Referral, Washington, DC) October 2002. 18 p.

FULL TEXT: www.naccrra.net/About/NationalCCRRData/RR_Data_Report.pdf

["This paper summarizes the sources of data available for the consumers of information on early care and education including parents, community planners, economic developers, employers, policy decision-makers, programming decision-makers, and researchers. By providing a framework for discerning the sources of data by type, advantages and disadvantages, this paper is a resource for individuals building early learning systems at the local, state and national levels."]

[CDPAC 462]

"The Demons of Childhood: Young Brains Break. Then Comes the Broken Care System." By Marianne Szegedy-Maszak. IN: U.S. News and World Report, (November 11, 2002) 8 p.

["According to this article, the symptoms of a 'broken care system' - misdiagnosis, revolving medications, lack of beds and uncooperative insurance - compound the difficulties of the estimated one in five children and teens with a diagnosable psychiatric disorder in the U.S."]

[CDPAC 463]

The Economic Impact of the Child Care Industry in Santa Clara County: Early Care and Education and Programs for School-Age Youth. By the National Economic Development and Law Center. Prepared for the Local Child Care Planning Council of Santa Clara County, Local Investment in Child Care Project. (The Center, Oakland, California) November 2002. 51 p.

FULL TEXT: www.childcareoptions.org/pdf/SCEIR.pdf

["This study is a comprehensive analysis of the licensed early care and education industry, before- and after-school programs for school-age children, and summer enrichment programs for all ages. It found the following: 1) the licensed child care industry generates \$331 million in gross receipts annually in Santa Clara County; 2) the licensed child care industry directly employs and supports more than 6,600 full-time jobs; 3) the child care infrastructure allows working parents to earn at least \$1.5 billion annually; 4) the licensed child care industry also generates 3,200 jobs in other industries through the goods and services that are purchased."]

[CDPAC 464]

Expenditures on Children by Families, 2001 Annual Report. By the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion. (The Department, Alexandria, Virginia) May 2002. 34 p.

FULL TEXT: www.usda.gov/cnpp/Crc/crc2001.pdf

["For the United States as a whole, child-rearing expense estimates ranged between \$9,030 and \$10,140 for a child in a middle-income two-child, married-couple family, according to this report.... High-income families spent twice as much as middle-income families, and four times as much as low-income families, on educational expenses for their 15 to 17-year-olds."]

[CDPAC 465]

Families on the Edge: Homeless Young Parents and Their Welfare Experiences. A Survey of Homeless Youth and Service Providers. By Bob Reeg, National Network for Youth, and others. (Center For Law and Social Policy, Washington, DC) 2002. 44 p.

FULL TEXT: www.clasp.org/Pubs/DMS/Documents/1037307545.54/edge_report.pdf

["This report focuses on the experiences of homeless young parents with the TANF program. For young parents, TANF can be an important tool in helping these families achieve long-term stability and economic self-sufficiency. Most low-income, young parents struggle to secure child care and transportation, to continue their education, and to find reliable jobs that pay livable wages. Homeless young parents face the additional challenge of locating permanent and safe housing."]

[CDPAC 466]

Family Literacy: A Strategy for Educational Improvement. Issue Brief. By the National Governor's Association Center for Best Practices. (The Association, Washington, DC) November 8, 2002. 11 p.

FULL TEXT: www.nga.org/cda/files/110802LITERACY.pdf

["Seventy-three percent of children whose mothers are college graduates are read aloud to every day compared to only 42% of children whose mothers failed to complete high school, according to this new issue brief. The brief discusses how governors are incorporating family literacy strategies into their education agendas."]

[CDPAC 467]

Grading Grown-Ups 2002: How Do American Kids and Adults Relate? Key Findings From a National Study. By Peter L. Benson and Marc Mannes. (Search Institute, Minneapolis, Minnesota) 2002. 12 p.

FULL TEXT: www.search-institute.org/norms/gg2002.pdf

["According to this study, American adults and teens have more in common than some might imagine—at least in terms of their attitudes about how adults and young people should connect. While both adults and youth from all demographic groups seem to agree on what kids need from adults, most adults don't act on their own beliefs. The study finds that, "Just one in 20 adults consistently relates to kids in a positive way."]

[CDPAC 468]

The Little Engine That Hasn't: The Poor Performance of Employer Tax Credits For Child Care. By Christina Smith FitzPatrick and Nancy Duff Campbell, National Women's Law Center. (The Center, Washington, DC) November 2002. 68 p.

FULL TEXT: www.nwlc.org/pdf/TheLittleEngine2002.pdf

["Most states allow companies tax credits to offset part of the cost of helping their employees pay for child care, but few companies take advantage of these credits by providing such benefits, a new study shows. In this report, NWLC said it had studied 20 states in which data about child care credits were readily available. In five of these states, no companies applied for the credit. In 11 others, fewer than five companies did so."]

[CDPAC 469]

Places For Growing: How to Improve Your Child Care Center. By Heidi M. Ferrar. (Mathematica Policy Research, Princeton, New Jersey) 2002. 52 p.

FULL TEXT: www.mathematica-mpr.com/PDFs/center.pdf

["Many children spend the most active and important parts of their day in child care. This guide paints a picture of high-quality child care for preschoolers, describing daily routines, mealtimes, how the classroom is arranged, materials and equipment, and other features that go beyond the important steps of registration, licensing, and professional accreditation. It also suggests ways that providers can improve the quality of care they provide and offers easy-to-use standards for assessing quality."]

[CDPAC 470]

Places For Growing: How To Improve Your Family Child Care Home. By Heidi M. Ferrar and others. (Mathematica Policy Research, Princeton, New Jersey) 2002. 48 p.

FULL TEXT: www.mathematica-mpr.com/PDFs/family.pdf

["Many family child care providers operate with little outside support. This guide paints a picture of high-quality family child care, describing daily routines, mealtimes, how the home is arranged, materials and equipment, and other features that go beyond the important steps of registration, licensing, and professional accreditation. It also suggests ways that providers can improve the quality of care they offer and provides easy-to-use standards for assessing quality."]

[CDPAC 471]

"A Population-Based Study Of Measles, Mumps, and Rubella Vaccination and Autism." By Kreesten Meldgaard Madsen and others. IN: New England Journal of Medicine, vol. 347, no. 19 (November 7, 2002) pp. 1477-1482.

["A study of 500,000 Danish children has found no link between receiving the measles-mumps-rubella vaccine and developing the devastating childhood disorder known as autism.... Although the study is from Denmark, it is relevant for the United States. The two countries use the same MMR vaccine and use very similar medical criteria for diagnosing autistic children. Earlier studies had concluded there is no evidence of an MMR-autism link. But several scientists said the study was particularly powerful because it was so large and allowed researchers to track children individually."]

[CDPAC 472]

Primary Care Services: Promoting Optimal Child Development From Birth to Three Years. By Michael Regalado and Neal Halfon, UCLA Schools of Medicine and Public Health. (The Commonwealth Fund, New York, New York) September 2002. 88 p.

FULL TEXT: www.cmwf.org/programs/child/regalado_optimalchild_531.pdf

["This report defines and examines the evidence for the effectiveness of health services specifically targeted at promoting optimal development in children from birth to 3 years of age. The services reviewed are provided in general pediatric settings as part of routine well-child care and health supervision."]

[CDPAC 473]

Reasons and Strategies for Strengthening Childhood Development Services in the Healthcare System. By Karen VanLandeghem and others, National Academy for State Health Policy. (The Academy, Portland, Maine) October 2002. 35 p.

FULL TEXT: www.cmwf.org/programs/child/vanlandeghem_nashp_O03.pdf

["This study focuses on encouraging states to work more closely with primary pediatric providers to help identify at-risk children, counsel parents, and refer children with serious behavioral and developmental problems for additional social services in the community. By coordinating efforts in primary care settings, community agencies, and state offices, the National Academy for State Health Policy hopes to improve early childhood development services, policies, and practices."]

[CDPAC 474]

"Relationship Between Children's Dental Needs and Dental Care Utilization: 1988-1994." By Clemencia M. Vargas and Cynthia R. Ronzio. IN: *American Journal of Public Health*, vol. 92, no. 11 (November 2002) pp. 1816-1821.

["Based on the results of this study, the authors recommend reducing barriers at the provider level by "guaranteeing adequate payment through Medicaid and State Children's Health Insurance Program payments, training more pediatric dentist, particularly those from racial/ethnic minority groups, and offering incentives for dental care providers to practice in underserved areas."]

[CDPAC 475]

Report to the Legislature on the Principal Findings From the Epidemiology of Autism in California: A Comprehensive Pilot Study. By Robert S. Byrd and others, M.I.N.D. Institute, University of California, Davis. (The Institute, Davis, California) October 17, 2002. 70 p.

FULL TEXT: http://www.dds.cahwnet.gov/autism/pdf/study_final.pdf

["This study concludes there is no evidence that loosening in diagnostic criteria contributed to an increase in the number of children with autism, and that, therefore, some, if not all, of the observed increase represents a true increase in cases of autism in California. For whatever reason, children born in California since 1980 are more likely to develop autism than those born before."]

[CDPAC 476]

Runaway/Thrunaway Children: National Estimates and Characteristics. By Heather Hammer, Temple University Institute for Survey Research, and others. Prepared for the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. (The Department, Washington, DC) October 2002. 12 p.

FULL TEXT: www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/196469.pdf

["A child can be missing for many reasons, and the problem of missing children is far more complex than the headlines suggest. Getting a clear picture of how many children become missing—and why—is an important step in addressing the problem. The series offers national estimates of missing children based on surveys of households, juvenile residential facilities, and law enforcement agencies. It also presents statistical profiles of these children, including their demographic characteristics and the circumstances of their disappearance."]

[CDPAC 477]

"Supporting Loving Families: After the Adoption." By Kristen Kreisher. (Child Welfare League of America, Washington, DC) IN: *Children's Voice* (November/December 2002) 7 p.

FULL TEXT: <http://www.cwla.org/articles/cv0211supporting.htm>

["Increasingly, families formed through adoption are finding they want help dealing with their complex issues and needs, and child- and family-serving agencies nationwide are trying to create, improve, and tailor services to meet those needs. How to pay for services and make post-adoption support available to everyone who seeks it, however, remains a challenge, according to this article."]

[CDPAC 478]

In our continuing quest to highlight relevant materials in a variety of formats, we would like to showcase the following items. Some of these materials are copyrighted and may not be photocopied in their entirety. However, they may be borrowed from your local library, purchased online or at a bookstore, or, in some cases, may be viewed and/or downloaded full-text from the Internet.

Charting Parenthood: A Statistical Portrait of Fathers and Mothers in America. By Child Trends. (Child Trends, Washington, DC) 2002. 220 p.

["While most parenting statistics have focused only on mothers, this report looks at what we know about both parents, offering a more complete picture of family life in the United States. The report details more than 40 indicators in three areas: parenting, family formation and fertility. Topics include: parenting practices, activities with children, child care, and marriage, divorce and cohabitation."]

From Early Child Development to Human Development: Investing in Our Children's Future. Edited by Mary E. Young. (The World Bank, Washington, DC) 2002. 424 p.

["Armed with such alarming statistics as 125 million primary-school age children are not in school, and another 150 million children drop out of primary school before they complete four years of education, the World Bank convened a global conference to address the benefits and challenges of investing in early childhood development. Scientific studies now show how critical the first few years of a child's life are in terms of later physical and mental health, behavior, and capacity to learn. The Millennium Development Goals endorsed by 189 member countries of the United Nations and the World Bank are targets for reducing global poverty. The goals specifically address the need for universal primary education as a means for breaking the cycle of poverty in individual families and in countries."]

The Grandparent's and Other Relative Caregiver's Guide to Child Care and Early Childhood Education Programs. By Rhoda Schulzinger, Family Policy Associates. (Children's Defense Fund, Washington, DC) November 2002. 56 p.

["This guide tells grandparents about different types of child care and early childhood education programs. It explains how to look for them and for before-or after-school programs for older grandchildren. It also describes how to get help paying for this care."]

Promoting Community Child Protection: A Legislative Agenda. By Leigh Goodmark, American Bar Association, Center on Children and the Law. (The Association, New York, New York) 2002.

["There was a time when child protection was viewed as an inappropriate function for the government to undertake. Some say the pendulum has now swung too far in putting child protection solely in the hands of government agencies. This American Bar Association Center on Children and the Law resource details the changes in state and federal laws that can help communities take a greater responsibility for protecting children and strengthening families."]